

honor a great American jurist, a great public servant, and a great American, Judge Randy D. Doub of Greenville, North Carolina.

Randy was an outstanding jurist and a lifelong North Carolinian who is fondly remembered by many who appeared before his court, and by those in the Pitt County, North Carolina, community he loved so much.

Last November, I introduced this legislation, a bill that seeks to name the U.S. courthouse at 150 Reade Circle in Greenville, North Carolina, as the Judge Randy D. Doub United States Courthouse.

My good friend and colleague of many, many years, Congressman WALTER JONES, as he mentioned just a moment ago, has joined me in spearheading this effort. We have worked on it for a long time. I thank WALTER for his tireless work on this bill. We were joined by the entire North Carolina delegation, who signed on as original cosponsors.

I want to express my sincere appreciation to my colleagues—all of them, Democrat and Republican—from North Carolina for the strong bipartisan support for this bill.

I would also like to thank the majority leader, Mr. MCCARTHY, for working with me to put this bill on the floor. I asked Leader MCCARTHY if he would put it on the floor this week and he agreed.

Mr. Speaker, Randy Doub was born in Forsyth County, North Carolina, a little community outside of Winston-Salem called Pfafftown. In 1977, he graduated at the top of his class, magna cum laude, from East Carolina University, which is in Greenville, my congressional district. He then earned his law degree from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill in 1980. That is when I met Randy Doub. I passed the bar and graduated from law school in 1974; Randy did so in 1980, and after 1980 we became very good friends.

After law school, Judge Doub went into private practice, where he spent 26 years providing expert counsel to his clients and devotedly represented their interests in court.

After more than a quarter of a century in private practice, Randy was appointed as the United States bankruptcy judge for the Eastern District of North Carolina. As he ascended to the bench, Judge Doub's reputation as a hardworking, fair, and compassionate jurist did not go unnoticed. In 2007, he was named chief judge, a position he held until last year.

Sadly, on January 24, 2015, Judge Doub passed away at the young age of 59 from a sudden heart attack. He left behind a wonderful family and community who loved and respected him so very much. He was well respected.

Judge Doub put his family and faith above all else. He was a devoted and loving husband to his wife of 29 long years, Toni, and a wonderful father to their two sons, Alexander and Jameson.

A man of strong conviction and faith, Judge Doub was a member of Unity Free Will Baptist Church in Greenville and was a dedicated and long-serving member of the church choir.

Mr. Speaker, while Judge Randy Doub is deserving of far more accolades than I have given him this evening, I am sure they will come with time. It is my great pleasure to offer this legislation that seeks in some very small way to honor the life and work of Judge Randy Doub.

□ 2000

In closing, there is no more fitting way to honor this legacy and the contributions of Judge Randy Doub than to name this courthouse the Randy D. Doub Courthouse in Greenville, North Carolina, where Randy served with such distinction and honor.

I thank my colleagues for their strong support. I urge my colleagues to vote "yes" on this legislation.

Mr. CARSON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BARLETTA. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. BARLETTA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3937, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The title of the bill was amended so as to read: "A bill to designate the building utilized as a United States courthouse located at 150 Reade Circle in Greenville, North Carolina, as the 'Randy D. Doub United States Courthouse'."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

COMMUNITY COUNTERTERRORISM PREPAREDNESS ACT

Mr. MCCAUL. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5859) to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to establish the major metropolitan area counterterrorism training and exercise grant program, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5859

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Community Counterterrorism Preparedness Act".

SEC. 2. MAJOR METROPOLITAN AREA COUNTERTERRORISM TRAINING AND EXERCISE GRANT PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subtitle A of title XX of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 603 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

"SEC. 2009. MAJOR METROPOLITAN AREA COUNTERTERRORISM TRAINING AND EXERCISE GRANT PROGRAM.

"(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, acting through the Administrator and the heads of other relevant components of the Department, shall carry out a program for emergency response providers to prevent, prepare for, and respond to the most likely terrorist attack scenarios, including active shooters, as determined by the Secretary, against major metropolitan areas.

"(2) INFORMATION.—In establishing the program under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall provide to eligible applicants—

"(A) information, in an unclassified format, on the most likely terrorist attack scenarios, including active shooters, which such grants are intended to address; and

"(B) information on training and exercises best practices.

"(b) ELIGIBLE APPLICANTS.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—Emergency response providers in jurisdictions that are currently receiving, or that previously received, funding under section 2003 may apply for a grant under the program established in subsection (a).

"(2) ADDITIONAL JURISDICTIONS.—Eligible applicants receiving funding under the program established in subsection (a) may include in activities funded by such program neighboring jurisdictions that would be likely to provide mutual aid in response to the most likely terrorist attack scenarios, including active shooters.

"(c) APPLICATION.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—Eligible applicants described in subsection (b) may apply for a grant under this section, and shall submit such information in support of an application as the Administrator may require.

"(2) MINIMUM CONTENTS OF APPLICATION.—The Administrator shall require that each applicant include in its application at a minimum, the following:

"(A) The purpose for which the applicant seeks grant funds, including a description of how the applicant plans to use such funds.

"(B) A description of how the activity for which the funding is sought will prepare the applicant to prevent, prepare for, and respond to complex, coordinated attacks.

"(C) A description of how the applicant will work with community partners located within the applicant's jurisdiction, such as schools, places of worship, and businesses, as appropriate, when conducting activities permitted under subsection (d).

"(D) Such other information as determined necessary by the Administrator.

"(d) PERMITTED USES.—The recipient of a grant under this section may use such grant to conduct training and exercises consistent with preventing, preparing for, and responding to the most likely terrorist attack scenarios, including active shooters.

"(e) PERIOD OF PERFORMANCE.—The Administrator shall make funds provided under this section available for use by a recipient of a grant for a period of not fewer than 24 months.

"(f) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated for grants under this section \$39,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2017 through 2022."

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents in section 1(b) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 2008 the following new item:

"Sec. 2009. Major metropolitan area counterterrorism training and exercise grant program."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. MCCAUL) and the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PAYNE) each will control 20 minutes.

Mr. GOHMERT. Mr. Speaker, if no one is claiming time in opposition, I would like to claim that time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair would inquire if the gentleman from New Jersey is opposed to the bill.

Mr. PAYNE. No, I am not.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. On that basis, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GOHMERT) will control 20 minutes in opposition.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas (Mr. McCAUL).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. McCAUL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and to include any extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. McCAUL. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

As we stand here this evening, there are ongoing investigations into the terrorist attacks over the weekend in New York, in New Jersey, and in Minnesota. Details of these attacks and of those responsible continue to emerge. One thing is certain: we are thankful that there was no loss of life and we are thankful for our brave first responders who worked around the clock to keep our communities safe.

These brave men and women are doing their jobs in increasingly difficult times. The threat environment is as high as we have ever seen it since 9/11. Large-scale terror attacks have been replaced as the main threat by smaller attacks that seek to terrorize entire communities at an alarming pace. Whether it is a simultaneous, coordinated attack at multiple locations, as we saw in Paris last year, or attacks like the ones in New York, New Jersey, and Minnesota this past weekend, or an active shooter who targets law enforcement, as we experienced in my home State of Texas against the Dallas Police Department, we must ensure that our communities and our first responders—our heroes—have the tools and training they need to best address today's threats.

That is why I introduced H.R. 5859, the Community Counterterrorism Preparedness Act. This bill authorizes \$39 million for first responders in major metropolitan areas to conduct training and exercises to prevent, to prepare for, and to respond to the most likely terrorist attack scenarios, like the IED attacks that we recently saw in New York and in New Jersey or active shooter attacks. The fiscal year 2016 Consolidated Appropriations Act included \$39 million for grants to address complex, coordinated terrorist attacks, like the attacks in Paris.

My bill authorizes the program, and it provides clear direction to the Department of Homeland Security, ensuring that emergency response providers receive the funding they need to ad-

dress these emerging threats. First responders in any of the more than 60 jurisdictions that currently receive or have previously received funding under the Urban Areas Security Initiative are eligible for funding under this new program.

Mr. Speaker, as chairman of the Committee on Homeland Security, my main job is to support the establishment of policies and programs that will help keep the American people safe. This program that is established in my bipartisan bill will provide the additional resources to first responders so they can do just that.

I urge all Members to join me in supporting this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 10 minutes of my time to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PAYNE) and ask unanimous consent that he be allowed to control that time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise in support of H.R. 5859, the Community Counterterrorism Preparedness Act of 2016.

Mr. Speaker, over the weekend, a pressure cooker bomb exploded in the Chelsea neighborhood of Manhattan, New York. A second explosive was found only blocks away. Thankfully, nobody was killed, but 29 innocent people were injured. Over the course of the investigation, additional explosive devices were found in Elizabeth, New Jersey. All of these devices were ultimately connected devices that were found in Seaside Park, New Jersey, one of which exploded early Saturday morning.

Law enforcement's pursuit of the suspected terrorist ended in Linden, New Jersey, which is in my congressional district. Yesterday, police successfully apprehended the suspect after a shootout in which two brave officers were shot. Thankfully, we understand that both injured Linden police officers have been released from the hospital. Officer Padilla and Officer Hammer have even made requests to go back to work.

Mr. Speaker, the events of this past weekend reflect the evolving nature of the terrorist threats that our communities are confronting. From homemade explosive devices that are planted in multiple densely populated locations throughout a region to active shooter incidents, today's threat environment demands that local law enforcement be prepared to respond to these complex attacks.

The Community Counterterrorism Preparedness Act would formally authorize the \$39 million Complex Coordinated Terrorist Attacks program funded in the fiscal year 2016 appropriations bill. The program would help our first responders access the training that is necessary to stay a step ahead of those who would do us harm and to keep our communities safe.

I also want to express my deepest appreciation for the first responders and New Jersey citizens who came together to quickly identify and apprehend the suspect in the bombings. By remaining engaged and vigilant, Linden and Elizabeth residents, law enforcement, and first responders kept our communities safe and prevented loss of life. I know a lot of people will not acknowledge the help we got from the Muslim community, but I specifically acknowledge their efforts to assist authorities in apprehending the suspect.

I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GOHMERT. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

One thing that all three of us who have spoken on this bill tonight share is a desire to protect our homeland. I know that absolutely, completely to each of our cores we want our homeland protected. The issue comes in how we go about doing that and what lessons have been learned from prior mistakes and prior deaths and injuries.

We continue to hear in the media about lone wolves. As Patrick Poole once said, They are not lone wolves. We keep finding that they are known wolves. It seems that, over and over, people who are killing in the name of Allah, killing in the name of the Islamic State and its leader, killing in the name of radical Islamic jihad have been questioned, have surfaced as a threat; yet, when they are investigated, they don't seem to be able to capture the fact that this is someone who has been radicalized and is going to go about killing people—killing Americans.

If we look at Orlando and now at New York City, we are training law enforcement officers to spot nonexistent Islamophobes. That is an expression—a word—that was coined by the organization of the Islamic Council, which has 57 members—or states—or 50 states. I forget. With the United States or the OIC, one of us has 57 states and the other has 50. Anyway, they are the ones who coined the phrases “Islamaphobe,” “Islamophobia,” and that is what is being taught.

As we have looked at how Homeland Security money has been spent in trying to prepare against radical Islamists—although they call it countering violent extremism, they don't want to say the words “radical Islam.” The gentleman from Texas has repeatedly said the phrase “radical Islam” because he understands that that is what it is. Unfortunately, the Homeland Security Department still can't quite grasp what radical Islam is.

For those who wonder is it even possible that money that we would appropriate under this bill, which makes clear on page 4 of the bill that, when applying for the money, at a minimum, the application has to say how the applicant will work with community partners—“community partners.” That is an interesting phrase in itself.

Where have we found that before?

We have found that with Homeland Security; we have found that with the FBI; and we have heard testimony in our Judiciary Committee from FBI Director Mueller on the community partnership that they have had with mosques and with different groups, like CAIR. In fact, CAIR, itself, and other Islamic groups have even been actually named as unindicted coconspirators in the Holy Land Foundation trial in which the principals were convicted of supporting terrorism.

□ 2015

There were numerous unindicted coconspirators. The only ones who objected to their listing as unindicted coconspirators brought their motion to be struck from the pleading before the Federal district judge in the case. He examined the evidence and indicated there was plenty of evidence to support them being named as coconspirators. They weren't satisfied with that; they appealed it to the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals.

The Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals examined the evidence that was available and said, just on the evidence available, that these groups that are objecting to being listed as coconspirators, there is plenty of evidence to show that they are coconspirators. The names shall not be struck.

Yet, the FBI, the State Department, the Department of Homeland Security, the CIA, and our intelligence agencies continue to follow the instructions of the White House and, that is, to be community partners with these groups that have ties to the Muslim Brotherhood.

As I have traveled in the Middle East and North Africa, repeatedly, I have been asked by leaders, once the cameras are out of the room: Why do you not understand the Muslim Brotherhood has been at war with you for decades? You keep helping the Muslim Brotherhood. You keep getting advice from the Muslim Brotherhood. When are you going to learn?

In Egypt, where the Muslim Brotherhood was born, Egypt has understood what a threat the Muslim Brotherhood is to Western civilization. They don't want to recognize our Constitution; they want it supplanted and replaced with Sharia law. We can live in peace with the vast number of Muslims in the world, but we need to be sure we recognize radical Islamic jihadists.

So how do we go about training? The Committee on Homeland Security is making a wonderful gesture: Here is money for law enforcement officers to be trained. What happens? Well, they are told they have got to reach out with community partners.

And I know from personally questioning former-FBI Director Mueller—I was chastising him for the fact that the United States was notified twice that the older Tsarnaev brother, the Boston bomber, had been radicalized and was going to kill people in the

United States—they didn't do an adequate investigation.

The best that I can determine, from the information the FBI provided, they sent an agent to talk to Tsarnaev himself. Apparently, he indicated: Gee, I am not a terrorist.

Well, to be sure they did an adequate investigation, they went and talked to his mother. And his mother said, in essence, that he is not a terrorist; that he is a good boy. And the FBI checked the box that he is not a terrorist. He was a terrorist.

We also know, from our hearings from material that only a few of us in this Congress have examined that was purged from the FBI training material, they have purged information from the training that our FBI, our intelligence, our Homeland Security, and our Justice Department can have to learn about what radical Islam is.

We know that Osama bin Laden, for example, said that he was radicalized, and it began with his reading the Muslim Brotherhood Qutb's booklet called Milestones. The reading of that booklet helped radicalize Osama bin Laden.

I would bet that, of the FBI agents that have been trained under this administration, most of them have never heard of Qutb. So nobody would have known to ask Tsarnaev: Have you read Milestones? What do you think of Milestones?

I challenged Mueller that they had not even gone to the mosque to ask questions: How is Tsarnaev acting? Is he becoming more stern, more religious? Has he talked about Qutb? Has he talked about Milestones? What is he reading?

I chastised him for not going to the mosque, and the best our FBI director could say was: We did go to that mosque in our outreach program.

Oh, yes, they took money that was appropriated to train and prevent terrorism, and they go out and have sit-down programs, probably have some meals. I don't know what all they do in their outreach program, but they are not learning to spot radical Islamists.

The Committee on Homeland Security has their heart in the right place. They are wanting to do the right thing. They are hearing from our Department of Homeland Security.

Block grants to these law enforcement will allow them to train to prevent—and the language is—they may use the grant to conduct training and exercises consistent with preventing.

That is where our training so far is going to help people—whether New York, Orlando, San Bernardino—to spot Islamophobes. That is why when a complaint is made in San Bernardino about the person that would go on to kill so many lives there, take so many lives there—yeah, they investigated, but they thought it was just an Islamophobe because that is what they have been trained to look for.

When the FBI got a heads-up on the Orlando shooter, they investigated, and they figured, oh, this is probably just

Muslim haters. That is what they are spending their money to train for.

In New Jersey, they actually investigated Mr. Rahami after his own father reported him as a terrorist after he stabbed his own brother. What does the FBI do? They didn't go to his social media. If so, they would have learned he had been radicalized. They didn't bother to look at his travel records, as best we can tell, to see where he traveled, who he saw, where he went, or where he might have been radicalized. No. No. They eventually got from the father a recanting, so they let it go. As a result, countless people were nearly killed.

Why? It is not because law enforcement in New Jersey or New York don't want to do their jobs and do the best job they can and save lives. These are good law enforcement officers, just as they are in San Bernardino and Orlando. They want to do their job, but they haven't had the right training.

I would direct my friends to August 10 through 12 of 2011, Steve Coughlin, who used to brief the Joint Chiefs of Staff on radical Islam, along with some others who have spent their adult life studying radical Islam, was going to do a seminar for law enforcement training in the prevention of terrorist attacks or extremist attacks.

Two days before law enforcement around the country were going to go to Langley to our intelligence agency and be trained on how to spot radical Islam, how to prevent these attacks—just like this money is going to be used here—someone with CAIR, the Council on American-Islamic Relations, from the story we got, called someone at the White House. Someone at the White House called Langley: Cancel that training.

They changed the guidelines so that only people who were going to train about Islamophobia and minimize the training about true radical Islam and how to spot it are now allowed to teach our law enforcement as long as this administration is here in place.

So my proposal was: Let's amend this language, and we could just say that none of this money can be used in correlation or coordinating with or to go to anyone who was named as a coconspirator in the Holy Land Foundation trial, or the Muslim Brotherhood and its affiliates, or CAIR and its affiliates.

This is a suspension bill; it cannot be amended. For that reason, I regretfully must oppose the bill and urge my colleagues to vote "no" until we can get a bill so law enforcement can be trained to spot radical Islamists and not dismiss those warnings of the radicals as nothing but a bunch of Islamophobes.

Mr. CARTER of Texas. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GOHMERT. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. CARTER of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I listened diligently to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GOHMERT), who is a friend and a colleague, both in the Judiciary and in the Appropriations Legislative Branch Subcommittee.

I am not going to address the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GOHMERT) by his first name because judges don't address opponents by their first name.

Mr. GOHMERT, your frustration level is extremely high, as I would argue most Americans' frustration level is extremely high.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to address their remarks to the Chair.

Mr. CARTER of Texas. Mr. Speaker, Mr. GOHMERT's frustration level is extremely high, as I would argue the American citizens' frustration level is extremely high.

For that reason, he is concerned about what people who are avoiding the intent of the law are doing to circumvent the laws in this country. So am I.

But does that mean, because we don't trust someone in the White House or someone in an agency to do the right thing, we shouldn't provide the additional training that will keep law enforcement officers from being killed because they weren't trained well enough to respond in a first responder situation or an active shooter situation?

We are trying to get additional funding to train up every person who enforces the law right in this country. I understand Mr. GOHMERT's worry about these people who are circumventing the intent of the Congress. We all worry about that quite a bit. But it is not a reason to take down a piece of legislation that will provide needed resources for first responders and law enforcement across this great land.

Those people, the better trained they are, the better chance they have got to stay alive. If they stay alive, they can do their job.

Mr. GOHMERT. Mr. Speaker, reclaiming my time, since I know I have very little time left, let me respond.

When you can't trust the people in the White House to train properly to recognize radical Islam, then it is incumbent upon the Congress to put the language in our bill so they don't have a choice. It is not my level of frustration with people circumventing the law. It is the fact that we have the power to put in the bills who does the training, who will get the training, exactly what kind of training, and we are leaving it to this administration.

As a result, my frustration is that people are being killed and injured needlessly. Because, even as we stand here with the language in this bill, this administration has already shown that they will train—in order to prepare for and to prevent a terrorist attack, yes, I know they can get training for active shooting—but they are being trained to prevent and prepare for.

You have to learn about Islamophobia. Let's put the language in there so that this administration cannot prevent the true professors of radical Islam from teaching law enforcement on what to look for to know whether someone is radicalized.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. MCCAUL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Texas (Mr. CARTER).

Mr. CARTER of Texas. Mr. Speaker, as I already seemed to have expressed fairly passionately with Mr. GOHMERT, I am very proud to support H.R. 5859, the Community Counterterrorism Preparedness Act, because this bill authorizes \$39 million to allow our first responders to conduct training and exercises to prevent, prepare for, and respond to terrorist attacks, including attacks that involve active shooters.

The Appropriations Subcommittee on Homeland Security has provided funds for this program, and I am glad to join the gentleman from Texas (Mr. MCCAUL) in pushing forward a formal authorization.

□ 2030

We have to do everything in our power to make sure our local law enforcement has the ability to respond during terrorist attacks or active shooter scenarios.

If you just watch those first responder-trained Dallas policemen as they went into that high-rise parking garage, how they parked the cars, how they moved through the cars, that is first responder training and how it saves lives.

Time and again we have seen tragic accidents brought to an end by our law enforcement officers, and often they are the first ones on the scene. We must ensure that they have the training they need to do their job safely but effectively.

I have long supported similar training through the Department of Justice's VALOR program, which conducts training right in our backyard in Texas at Texas State University's ALERRT facility.

The President recently signed my POLICE Act, which will allow local law enforcement to access active shooter response training through the COPS grants. I am proud to support this similar legislation that once again gives more resources to our first responders and our law enforcement officers so we can save their lives and help them to save our lives.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

The gentleman from Texas (Mr. GOHMERT), my good friend, stated one thing that was true in his speech, that he does not know what community outreach means. It is something that helps first responders, has helped; but obviously, he has had no experiences with that.

This talk and this notion about the White House and what they are and they aren't and what they do and they don't do—when our greatest enemy, Osama bin Laden, was in our sights, whoever or whatever at the White House said: Take that shot. So to continue to question certain people's resolve in keeping the homeland safe I think is disrespectful.

Mr. Speaker, nothing in this bill provides that any entity other than law

enforcement will be eligible to receive grant funding. Only law enforcement will be eligible. This bill merely provides that community partners that law enforcement are being trained to protect are included in the efforts to prepare for complex and coordinated attacks. This is language I added, and I thank the chairman for his commitment to community preparedness.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from New York (Mr. DONOVAN).

Mr. DONOVAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PAYNE), my friend, who is on the Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Communications with me, a subcommittee of Chairman MCCAUL's Committee on Homeland Security.

I rise in support of H.R. 5859, the Community Counterterrorism Preparedness Act. I am proud to be an original cosponsor of this bill that was introduced by the leadership of Chairman MCCAUL.

Mr. Speaker, we recently commemorated the 15th anniversary of the September 11 attacks. In the 15 years since that tragedy, first responders have taken steps—often with the help of Federal homeland security grant funding—to enhance their ability to prevent, prepare for, and respond to terrorist attacks. Much progress has been made in that time.

But the terrorist threat is evolving. As Chairman MCCAUL noted, terrorists have transitioned from the 9/11-type, large-scale attacks to smaller attacks that are either directed or inspired by overseas terrorist organizations. We must ensure that our first responders are prepared to counter changing terrorist tactics, and that is why this bill is so important.

H.R. 5859 will provide first responders in major metropolitan areas across our great Nation with funding to address the evolving terror threats facing our homeland, a need reinforced by this weekend's attacks in New York City and New Jersey.

On Saturday morning at 8:30 at a Marine Corps race honoring our veterans, a bomb exploded. Less than 12 hours later, in a busy, restaurant-filled section of Manhattan known as Chelsea, at 8:30, another explosion occurred. And the next evening in Elizabeth, New Jersey, at a train station, another bomb was discovered and eventually exploded as a robot tried to dismantle it. All three of these locations were picked because they are heavily traveled, there were many people there, and it could have caused great destruction. Twenty-nine people were injured in the Chelsea incident.

During the investigation that led to the apprehension of the villain who masterminded these attacks on our innocent citizens, Mr. Rahami, law enforcement tracked and detained associates of his while they were driving through my district, and it was Mr. PAYNE's district in which Rahami was apprehended. This is personal to us.

I recently attended a number of memorials for first responders from my district who made the ultimate sacrifice on September 11. When I was elected to Congress 16 short months ago, I requested to become a member of the Committee on Homeland Security so I could work with my colleagues to ensure that our first responders, those brave men and women, have the tools they need to ensure our communities are protected.

When the 2017 Presidential budget proposal cut the Urban Area Security Initiative grants in half, there were people on this floor, particularly people on the Committee on Homeland Security, who advocated for and restored those grants. I want to thank Chairman MCCAUL for his leadership and for introducing this bipartisan bill. I urge all Members to join me in supporting the legislation.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I yield the balance of my time to Chairman MCCAUL to control.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. MCCAUL) will control the time.

There was no objection.

Mr. MCCAUL. Mr. Speaker, may I inquire, how much time do I have?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Texas has 5 minutes remaining.

Mr. MCCAUL. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I attended the 9/11 ceremony. It was a moving experience. I spent almost my entire career working with law enforcement, with Federal law enforcement and State and local law enforcement, as both a Federal prosecutor and a State prosecutor.

Today I released a report called the National Strategy to Win the War Against Islamist Terror. I would submit that nobody knows this issue better than I do. It is the reason I am chairman of this committee. I get the briefings. I understand the threat level. And, yes, it is radical Islamist terror.

I had an NYPD intelligence briefing after the 9/11 ceremony briefing me in a classified setting on how this threat has evolved from not just go to Syria to join the fight but, rather, kill and attack where you are. As I met with those brave men and women at NYPD, they said: Mr. Chairman, we need your help in this fight; we need the UASI funding; and, yes, we need funding to help us with the active shooter threat that is out there, with the IED threat that is out there, with the suicide bomber threat, targeting New York. And guess what. Just a few days later, we got hit again. Not just in New York, but in New Jersey and in Minnesota.

These funds, importantly, go to no one but law enforcement and first responders. It doesn't go to the people Mr. GOHMERT is talking about. It goes directly to police chiefs and to first responders and fire departments, who are our heroes, and we should have their backs. Day in and day out they protect the American people, and to suggest or

even insinuate that these heroes, frontline defenders would in any way conspire with the Muslim Brotherhood or radical Islamist terrorists is an insult, and it is disgraceful to this body, to this Chamber. It is an assault on all law enforcement and first responders across this country. We shouldn't doubt our police chiefs, our law enforcement, our fire chiefs, our first responders. We should have their backs. Mr. Speaker, that is exactly what this bill is designed to do.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GOHMERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to reclaim the balance of my time to respond to my remarks being disgraceful.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Texas is recognized for 2½ minutes.

Mr. GOHMERT. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, there is nothing that I have said that impugns the integrity of any law enforcement officer. I have worked with law enforcement officers; I have been a prosecutor; I have been a judge. I know how tough their job is. There is nothing I have said that would impugn their integrity. There is nothing that is disgraceful except when a Congress refuses to learn from repeated killings, murders by radical Islamists.

I understand the intent. It is going to train for active shooters. But when the language in the bill says "such grant to conduct training and exercises consistent with preventing," then I can guarantee you because even though my friend says he knows more about this issue than anyone else, he doesn't know, apparently, what Homeland Security is doing with the money, doing with the training, didn't know about the changes that were made by this administration to who can teach about radical Islam.

And so I would simply say, we really do need to help our law enforcement learn what radical Islam is about, and the way to do that is put it in the bill so this administration cannot change what is done with the money. That is what we should be doing.

As far as community outreach, I know all about community outreach. I have been with Muslim friends at mosques. I know about community outreach. But I try to make sure I am not talking to the foxes that Homeland Security has brought into the henhouse. If you think I am wrong, look at the article published in Egypt by the Muslim Brotherhood, a pre-approved publication, that identified six Muslim brothers who were high consultants, including Elibiary. I warned about him for years in Homeland Security, and nobody in this body would help me on the committee to get Elibiary out. Finally, after Elibiary tweeted out that the international caliphate was inevi-

table, finally Homeland Security allowed him to rot off of their advisory council. We have got foxes in the henhouse, and it is up to Congress to get them out. That is why I oppose the bill.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 5859, the "Community Counterterrorism Preparedness Act," for two reasons.

First, the bill will save lives. Second, the legislation is necessary to support the vital work of first responders in preparing for and responding to crises that may range from terrorist incidents to active shooter events.

As a senior member of the House Homeland Security Committee, I understand how critical it is for our first responders to be prepared and well trained to manage a wide range of potential threats both conventional and unconventional.

September is National Preparedness Month, which serves as a reminder that we all must take action to prepare, now and throughout the year, for the types of emergencies that could affect us where we live, work, and also where we visit.

The recent events in New York, New Jersey, and Minnesota highlight the importance of H.R. 5859, which amends the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to establish the major Metropolitan Area Counterterrorism Training and Exercise Grant Program.

The legislation directs components of the Department of Homeland Security to conduct training programs for emergency response providers to prevent, prepare for, and respond to the most likely terrorist attack scenarios, including active shooters.

My congressional district, which is centered in the city of Houston Texas, which has a population of 2.2 million, is the fourth most populous city in the United States, trailing only New York, Los Angeles, and Chicago.

Houston, largest city in the South and the Southwest.

The city is a racially diverse and ethnically dynamic city comprised of Anglo (38.8 percent), Hispanic (35.9 percent), African American (16.7 percent), Asian (6.7 percent) and others.

More than 145 different languages are spoken in Houston, the third largest number of languages spoken in a U.S. city behind New York (192) and Los Angeles (185).

It is appropriate that we address how we can better coordinate preparedness training so that first responders can accomplish what we have seen over the last few days—in every city in the nation.

The Homeland Security Act created the Emergency Preparedness and Response Directorate within the Department of Homeland Security with the purpose of partnering with states, local and tribal governments to accomplish the following:

- promote the effectiveness of emergency responders through standards, training exercises, and funding;
- manage and coordinate specified federal resources;
- aid recovery in the event of an attack;
- build an intergovernmental national incident management system to guide responses;
- consolidate existing federal response plans; and,

develop programs for communications.

There are over 1 million firefighters in the United States, of which 750,000 are volunteers.

Local police departments have about 556,000 full-time employees.

Sheriffs' offices reported about 291,000 full-time employees.

There are over 155,000 nationally registered emergency medical technicians (EMT).

H.R. 5859 provides an additional resource to first responders to do the work they have dedicated their lives to doing—saving lives.

Last year, the House passed my bill, H.R. 2795, the "First Responder Identification of Emergency Needs in Disaster Situations," (FRIENDS Act).

The FRIENDS Act embodies the important and fundamental idea that we have an obligation to ensure that the first responders who protect our loved ones in emergencies, have the peace of mind that comes from knowing that their loved ones are safe while they do their duty.

The FRIENDS Act reflects stakeholder input and bipartisan collaboration with the Majority.

I am passionate about the work of those who dedicate themselves to public service.

I hold in high regard the service of firefighters, law enforcement officers, emergency response technicians, nurses, emergency room doctors, and the dozens of other professionals who are the ultimate public servants.

First responders are called to serve and few outside of their ranks can understand why they do the work that they do each day—placing their lives in harm's way to save a stranger.

A law enforcement officer, fire fighters, and emergency medical technicians make our lives safer, while often at the same time putting their own lives at risk.

I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting H.R. 5859, the "Community Counterterrorism Preparedness Act."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. MCCAUL) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5859, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the yeas have it.

Mr. GOHMERT. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

□ 2045

BEALE AIR FORCE BASE TRAGEDY

(Mr. LAMALFA asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LAMALFA. Mr. Speaker, I rise with sadness tonight.

In northern California, Beale Air Force Base conducts very important reconnaissance operations. This morning, we lost one of our U-2 aircraft as part of the mission process. Two flight

members were part of that aircraft. Both were able to eject. One has passed away, and one is suffering from injuries.

I am asking tonight that those who are watching and have heard about this pray for their families, pray for the healing of that one flight member still alive, and pray for their colleagues.

Beale conducts very important reconnaissance missions in defense of our country. We are very grateful to all of them. Our hearts go out to the families of those two flight members.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. POE of Texas (at the request of Mr. MCCARTHY) for today and the balance of the week on account of personal reasons.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. LAMALFA. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 8 o'clock and 47 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, September 21, 2016, at 10 a.m. for morning-hour debate.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

6918. A letter from the Alternate OSD FRLO, Office of the Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's interim final rule — Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program [DOD-2008-OS-0124; 0790-AJ40] received September 16, 2016, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Armed Services.

6919. A letter from the Alternate OSD FRLO, Office of the Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's final rule — Professional U.S. Scouting Organization Operations at U.S. Military Installations Overseas; Technical Amendment [Docket ID: DOD-2012-OS-0170] (RIN: 0790-AI98) received September 16, 2016, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Armed Services.

6920. A letter from the Regulatory Specialist, LRAD, Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the Treasury's Major final rule — Margin and Capital Requirements for Covered Swap Entities [Docket No.: OCC-2015-0023] (RIN: 1557-AD00) received September 16, 2016, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Financial Services.

6921. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the report entitled "Health, United States, 2015", pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 242m(a)(1); July 1, 1944, ch. 373, title III, Sec. 308 (as amended by Public Law 100-177, Sec. 106(a)); (101 Stat. 989); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

6922. A letter from the Regulations Coordinator, National Institutes of Health, Department of Health and Human Services, trans-

mitting the Department's final rule — Clinical Trials Registration and Results Information Submission [Docket No.: NIH-2011-0003] (RIN: 0925-AA55) received September 15, 2016, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

6923. A letter from the Regulations Coordinator, Health Resources and Services Administration, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's direct final rule — Removing Outmoded Regulations Regarding the Smallpox Vaccine Injury Compensation Program (RIN: 0906-AA84) received September 15, 2016, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

6924. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Air Plan Approval/Disapproval; MS Infrastructure Requirements for the 2010 NO₂ NAAQS [EPA-R04-OAR-2014-0751; FRL-9952-33-Region 4] received September 19, 2016, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

6925. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's direct final rule — Air Plan Approval; Alabama: Volatile Organic Compounds [EPA-R04-OAR-2016-0473; FRL-9952-30-Region 4] received September 19, 2016, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

6926. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Air Plan Approval; Ohio: Infrastructure SIP Requirements for the 2012 PM_{2.5} NAAQS [EPA-R05-OAR-2015-0824; FRL-9952-42-Region 5] received September 19, 2016, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

6927. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Air Plan Approval; SC Infrastructure Requirements for the 2010 1-hour NO₂ NAAQS [EPA-R04-OAR-2015-0251; FRL-9952-28-Region 4] received September 19, 2016, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

6928. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Air Plan Approval; Tennessee: Revision and Removal of Stage I and II Gasoline Vapor Recovery Program [EPA-R04-OAR-2016-0011; FRL-9952-50-Region 4] received September 19, 2016, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

6929. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Ammonium persulfate; Exemption from the Requirement of a Tolerance [EPA-HQ-OPP-2013-0237; FRL-9951-08] received September 19, 2016, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

6930. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval of California Air Plan Revisions, Department of Pesticide Regulations [EPA-R09-OAR-2015-0807; FRL-9951-19-Region 9] received September 19, 2016, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law